

LIBRARY



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1951.

By

J. STOKOE,
M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.,

including

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

B O R O U G H O F S C A R B O R O U G H
P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health	}	J. STOKOE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer of Health, No. 10 District of the North Riding		
County Council		
Divisional School Medical Officer ...		
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	}	ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer ...		


Chief Sanitary Inspector.	R.H. STEPHENSON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert.M.I.
----------------------------------	---

Additional Sanitary Inspectors. ...	{	G. TRINDER, Cert. R.S.I.
		Wm. McLENNAN, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.M.I.
		C. HARRISON, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.M.I.

Superintendent Medical Baths and Public Slipper Baths	}	T.W. WILD, M.C.S.P.

Chief Clerk	*WILLIAM C. TOFT.
----------------------	-------------------

*Part-time Corporation and part-time County Council from 5th July, 1948.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30072888>

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.
August, 1952.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951.

The decrease of 300 in the estimated mid-year population is doubtless accounted for by the rehousing of borough residents in the Corporation's Eastfield Estate; further the Birth Rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population, which is the lowest recorded in post war years is probably explained by the fact that chiefly younger families have been transferred to Eastfield, where births are recorded by another Local Authority.

The slight increase in the Death Rate is of no significance and is similar to that for England and Wales as a whole; 37% of all deaths occurred in persons who had reached their eightieth year. The commonest causes of death were Diseases of the Heart and Vascular System (59.7%) and Cancer (15.6%). Tuberculosis caused eight deaths or 1.16% of the total, fewer than in any year since the war. The Infant Mortality Rate, although higher than last year, was again lower than that for England and Wales. Two deaths were associated with pregnancy. The twenty deaths from Influenza indicate the extension of the country wide epidemic in the winter of 1950-51 to this area during the first quarter of the year.

No serious outbreak of notifiable diseases occurred in 1951, although mild forms of Measles and Whooping Cough continue to be prevalent. Three cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified.

That the last case of Diphtheria occurred in Scarborough in 1944 may account for some waning of parents enthusiasm to have their children immunised in infancy. Diphtheria is especially dangerous to younger children and if they are left unprotected the disease may break out again. Control of Diphtheria and its ultimate elimination is dependent upon a high level of immunity being maintained among the child population.

The Clean Food Campaign launched in the early part of the year, was planned to reach the general public as well as personnel of food-handling and food-preparation businesses. Thirty-four addresses were delivered by members of your Health Department staff to the general public (mostly through Women's Organisations) to Local Authority Catering Staff and to School Meals personnel, as well as to various trade organisations. Few business concerns accepted the offer of a short series of lecture-demonstrations to their staffs at their own premises. The reluctance of managements to allow staffs to attend lectures during working hours in the summer season is understandable, but it is disappointing that more firms did not take the opportunity, during quieter periods, of ensuring

that their food-handling personnel were well versed in the principles of food-hygiene.

I am pleased to report, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, that the health of the community was good and that the Sanitary Circumstances of the town satisfactory.

In conclusion may I express appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and guidance: to Mr. Stephenson for his continued co-operation and to Mr. Toft and the clerical staff for their consistent efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. STOKOE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No alterations in the Borough Boundaries took place during the year under review.

The following is a summary of the statistics and social conditions :-

	1951.
Population (mid-year 1951)	43,670
Marriages during 1951	400
Marriage rate, per 1,000 population... ..	9.2
Marriage rate, England and Wales	16.4
Birth rate per 1,000 population.	12.6
Birth rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales	15.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.7
Death rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)..	12.2
Death rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales	12.5
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23.7
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales... ..	29.6
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	18.2
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.	0.22
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales	0.36
Number of inhabited houses including flats (December, 1951)... ..	13,197
Number of uninhabited houses at 31st December, 1951	221
Rateable value, 1951	£552,780
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£2.228
Number of new houses built by the Corporation in the Borough in 1951	8
Number of new houses erected privately in the Borough during 1951	24
Number of new houses erected by the Corporation in districts adjoining the Borough boundaries	196
Hours of bright sunshine.. (On 5th June, 1951, 15.8 hours' bright sunshine were recorded)	1400.9
Total rainfall	31.02
Prevailing wind	West
Unemployment:-	
Maximum total on the Unemployment Register,	
Male	933
Female	367

(A) V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S .

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1951 is 43,670, a decrease of 300 compared with the figure for 1950.

Births.

Nine hundred and twenty-seven births took place in the Borough in 1951. Of these 558 were related to Borough residents.

<u>Total Births.</u>	<u>Live.</u>		<u>Still.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	256	251	7	1	515
Illegitimate	21	20	1	1	43
	<u>277</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>558</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population					12.6
Live Birth Rate per 1,000, England and Wales					15.5

Deaths.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths from all causes	305	382	687
Death rate per 1,000 population...	...	...	15.7
Death rate adjusted ... ..	...	...	12.2
Death rate (England and Wales) per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	12.5

Causes of Death.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	5	2
" other	1	-
Syphilitic disease	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	4
" " , lung, bronchus	15	2
" " , breast..	-	16
" " , uterus..	-	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	25	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	25	49
Coronary disease, angina	40	32
Hypertension with heart disease...	9	9
Other heart diseases	89	142
Other circulatory diseases...	5	10
Influenza	10	10
Pneumonia	6	6
Bronchitis	9	8
Other diseases of respiratory system....	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenal	6	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	-	2
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	28	25
All accidents (other than motor).. ...	2	6
Suicide	5	-
TOTALS	<u>305</u>	<u>382</u>

Inquests.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year relating to 20 deaths, including 3 visitors:-

<u>Age at death.</u>				<u>Causes of death.</u>			
Under 1 year	...	...	1	Accident	...	...	13
5 to 14 years	...	...	1	Suicide	...	...	5
25 to 64 years	...	...	6	Other causes	...	...	2
65 and over	...	...	12				

Thirty-seven deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination without inquest.

Infantile Mortality.

Thirteen infants (as against 11 in 1950) died before reaching their first birthdays; of these ten did not survive the first month of life.

Ten babies were stillborn, compared with 15 last year, thus giving a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 0.36.

The sub-joined table gives details of infant deaths during 1951.

Cause.	Under one month.	One Month to 1 year.	Total
Prematurity	4	-	4
Prematurity and congenital defects ...	1	-	1
Congenital defects... ..	1	1	2
Birth Injury... ..	1	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	1	1
Peritonitis	-	1	1
Erythroblastosis	1	-	1
Accidental	1	-	1
Prematurity & maternal complications...	1	-	1
	10	3	13

Maternal Mortality.

Two deaths occurred amongst residents ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth, giving a rate of 3.5 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births. The rate for England and Wales was 0.79. It should be noted however that one of the maternal deaths related to a woman whose last pregnancy was in 1945.

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of infectious diseases received during the year were:-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Scarlet Fever	30	41
Whooping Cough... ..	90	96
Measles	199	174
Para-typhoid	-	1
Erysipelas	1	2
Infantile Paralysis	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	4
Pneumonia	8	7
	<u>330</u>	<u>326</u>

Measles and Whooping Cough were again prevalent during 1951. No death occurred from either disease which were mild in character.

Immunisation against diphtheria continues to be available free of charge, either through Local Health Authority Clinics or by family doctors. It is estimated that only 53% of children under 5 had been protected against Diphtheria at the end of the year; children aged 5-14 years, 77.2%, and of all children under 15 years of age it is estimated 70% have been immunised.

(C) MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Medical and Slipper Baths.

The Superintendent of the Medical Baths has submitted the following report on the work of these Departments during 1951:-

Turkish Baths.

The post war enthusiasm for indulgence in Turkish Baths shows no great signs of diminution as yet. It is noteworthy that this enthusiasm is still predominantly confined to the female element.

Physiotherapy.

The Establishment continues to supply a demand for skilled physical treatment on the recommendation of the Medical Profession to those visitors and residents who elect to receive treatment outside the provisions of the National Health Service.

In addition to fee-paying patients, there is now inaugurated a system whereby a limited number of patients can be received under the auspices of the Specialist Service of the Scarborough and Whitby Group Management Hospital Committee.

A close liaison has been established with the appropriate Hospital authorities and the organisation works very smoothly indeed. All types of cases are referred for treatment, though the majority consist of those in the "Rheumatic" group. This service is of special benefit to those out-patients to the hospital living in the town area to whom the journey by public transport is difficult by reason of infirmity.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.

Therapeutic treatment continues to be arranged for both infants and school children on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and the School Health Service respectively.

Slipper Baths.

These have now become a recognised feature of the amenities provided by the Corporation.

Statistics for 1951.

					<u>Income.</u>		
					£.	s.	d.
Turkish Baths ...	...	...	3047	...	753.	10.	0.
Physiotherapy ...	...	...	6444	...	1449.	0.	6.
R.H.B. Treatments.	...	...	2048	...	870.	0.	0.
U.V.R. Clinics ...	...	...	3007	...	75.	10.	6.
Chiropody ...	...	...	354	...	88.	10.	0.
Slipper Baths ...	...	...	15163	...	501.	8.	8.
Refreshments ...	...	...	...	...	189.	4.	3.
				<u>30063</u>	...	<u>£3,927.</u>	<u>3. 11.</u>

(ii) Water Supplies.

The Borough and Water Engineer kindly prepared the following account for inclusion in this Annual Report:-

Water Supply to the Borough of Scarborough.

The Scarborough Corporation Waterworks supply the whole of the Borough and the villages of Cayton, Seamer and Irton where there is a pipe supply. There have been further developments in laying mains for the new roads at Eastfield in the Parish of Seamer, where the Corporation are building many new houses.

The sources are at Irton Waterworks, and Cayton Bay Waterworks, and during August, 1950 and 1951, the filters and pumping mains were worked to their fullest capacity in order to meet the water demand. The Corporation are proceeding with a scheme for extending the filters at Irton Waterworks, and a new 16" diameter pumping main $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from Irton Waterworks to Low Mount Reservoir is nearing completion.

A constant check is kept upon the quality of the water by bacteriological examination made at the Public Health Laboratory, Bridlington, and 379 reports have been received on samples taken from the consumers' taps in different parts of the area of supply, proving the water to be regularly supplied of a highly satisfactory quality. Chemical examinations of the waters taken from Irton and Cayton Bay Pumping Stations show very little variation in water at different times of the year, and the results were uniformly satisfactory. Scarborough water does not show plumbo-solvent properties.

Treatment.

At Irton Waterworks the water is coagulated, filtered through rapid gravity filters, and chlorinated.

The water from Cayton Bay Pumping Station is sterilized by chloramine.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied from Public Water Mains ... 13,760

Number of premises supplied from stand pipes -

(a) In the Borough (serving 60 homes) 24

(b) Out of the Borough (serving 37 cottages) 13

(iii) Housing.

Eight new houses were built in the Borough by the Corporation during 1951; in addition the Corporation erected 196 houses at the Eastfield Estate, which is outside the Borough boundary. Twenty-four houses were erected privately in the Borough.

(a) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 or Housing Act, 1936)... 1,082

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,284

(2)(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing

Act, 1936 9

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ... 17

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ... 7

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... .. 131

(b) Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 125

(c) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A - Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 -

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners... .. 2
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... .. -

B - Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. ... 190
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners... .. 51
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... .. -

C - Proceedings under Section 11, and Section 13, of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

D - Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit -

(iv) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Hull Laboratory continued to provide a first class service for your Health Department. In this respect I am indebted to Dr. Greening, the Director, for his co-operation and ready assistance.

(v) National Assistance Act, 1948.

It was necessary during the year to seek a Court Order under Section 47 of this Act for the compulsory removal to "suitable premises" of an elderly woman, living alone in insanitary circumstances and in need of, but not receiving, proper care and attention from other persons. The Court made an order for detention in Part III Accommodation for a period of 3 months. It was not necessary to seek renewal of the Court Order.

(vi) Bye-Laws.

A Bye-law given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the Borough, on the 24th November, 1950, for the Handling,

Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air in the Borough, in pursuance of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 1st day of March, 1951, and came into operation on the 9th day of April, 1951.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY
INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1951.

The housing shortage is acute, which means that a great number of families are compelled to live under quite undesirable conditions, i.e. overcrowding, lack of proper facilities for washing, cooking, food storage, etc.

Restricted rents for existing dwelling houses make it increasingly difficult for owners to keep up with proper maintenance repairs.

Regarding food and food premises there is a further improvement each year. Frequent inspections of Cafes and Restaurants, together with advice where necessary and lectures on Food Hygiene, have had a marked effect on the general standard of hygiene.

Apart from a very small quantity of ungraded milk, all milk within the Borough is now sold under Special Designation and a large proportion of this is heat treated.

It is pleasing to note that of 198 samples of milk examined at the laboratory only 17 failed to pass the official tests.

Where tests shewed failure the dealers were notified, and in every case the follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory.

Of 59 samples of milk tested biologically, 3 only were found to be positive for tuberculosis, and these were ungraded milk.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846
Inspections of houses..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055
Inspections of premises (general)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
Re-inspections of houses and premises (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996
Inspections made under Housing Act, 1936.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" " under Factories and Workshops Act, 1937...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
" " of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
" " under Food and Drugs Act, (Ice Cream)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
" " " " " (Restaurant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
" " " " " (Other foods)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
" " under Public Health (Meat Regulations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
" " under Milk and Dairies Regulations ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
" " of Market and Fish Piers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
" " of Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
" " under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,649
" " of Common Lodging House.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
" " of Public Lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
" " of Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Visits re enquiries into infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Inspections made under Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" " " Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Notices Served.

Informal Notices (Public Health Act, 1936) ...	...	...	...	...	...	190
" " (Housing Act, 1936)...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Statutory Notices (Public Health Act, 1936)...	...	...	...	...	...	76
" " (Housing Act, 1936)...	...	...	...	...	...	-
" " (Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949) ...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Summary in Detail of Work Carried Out after the Service of Notices.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	10
Slopstones repaired or renewed ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
House and scullery roofs repaired. ...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired. ...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	...	...	...	...	...	15
House floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Doors and windows repaired.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Walls and ceilings plastered ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cooking ranges repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Accumulations removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dirty premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sub-floor ventilation provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

There were fourteen notices outstanding on the books at the end of the year. In the majority of instances, the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Common Lodging House in the Borough is inspected weekly. The house is maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

Fifty-nine inspections were made during the year. The three offensive trade businesses were well conducted. One Tripe-boiling premises was overhauled throughout.

Gut scrapers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe boilers...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Frequent inspections have been made of all registered dairies and samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, fifty nine were submitted for Biological test also.

Dairies.

Retail Purveyors who retail within the Borough but reside outside ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of registered dairies ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Purveyors of bottled milk only...	...	...	...	...	...	36

During the year nineteen dairymen discontinued business.

Samples of Milk Procured for Bacteriological Examination, etc.

No. of Samples Taken.	Designation.	Result of Examination.
67	Undesignated	Satisfied M. Blue test ... 67 Failed " " " ... -
32	T.T.Milk	Satisfied prescribed test... 30 Failed " " " ... 2
29	T.T.(Past.)	Satisfied prescribed test... 25 Failed " " " ... 4
70	Pasteurised	Satisfied prescribed test... 59 Failed " " " ... 11
59	Designated and Undesignated milks.	Biological - Neg. for T.B... 56 Biological - Pos. for T.B... 3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

The number of licences issued to use the Special Designations was as follows:-

Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dealer's (Pasteurised).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dealer's (Sterilised)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

One hundred and seven samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as under:-

Article.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total
Milk	44	13	57
Pork Sausage	1	2	3
Beef Sausage	10	2	12
Ice Cream	22	3	25
Potted Meat	1	-	1
Meat Paste	2	1	3
Pears	2	-	2
Lard	1	-	1
Margarine	1	-	1
Butter	1	-	1
Rum	1	-	1
Totals	86	21	107

Article.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk No. 1	Deficient in Milk Fat 5% (informal)	Letter of caution
" " 5	" " " " 6.6%(informal)	Further samples proved.
" " 19	" " " " 3.3%(informal)	Letter sent to producer.
" " 21	Extraneous Water 1.0% (informal)	Letter sent to producer.
" " 25	Deficient in Milk Fat 13.3% (informal)	Producer notified Follow-up Sample Satisfactory.
" " 37	" " " " 5.0% "	
" " 39	" " " " 15% "	
" " 41	" " " " 13.3% "	
" " 42	" " " " 13.3% "	
Beef Sausage 44	Deficient in Meat Content	Vendor notified..
Pork " 46	" " " "	do. do.
Meat Paste 47	" " " "	do. do.
Ice Cream 58	" " Fatty Solids	Letter of caution to producer.
Milk 62	Deficient in Milk Fat 6.7% (informal)	Letter sent to producer.
Ice Cream 64	Deficient in Fatty Solids	Letter sent to producer.
" " 73	" " " "	Letter sent to Vendor. .
Milk 82	" " Milk Fat 5%	Vendor notified..
" 94	Extraneous Water 19%	Report sent to County.
Pork Sausage 97	Deficient in Meat Content.	Vendor notified..
Milk 99	Extraneous Water 15.8%	Report sent to County.
Beef Sausage 106	Excessive amount of preservative	Letter sent to Vendor.

Premises where food is prepared.

Seventy five premises are registered for the manufacture and/or sale of prepared food. In several instances the attention of the proprietor was called to neglect regarding food salvage and refuse bins, these were rectified immediately. All premises were otherwise found to be very clean and well kept.

Premises used for the manufacture and/or sale of ice Cream.

One hundred and fifty three premises are registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream. Of this number 11 are registered as manufacturing premises only. A great deal of attention was given by this Department to ensure a high standard of cleanliness and a total of three hundred and sixty three inspections were made. Seventy six samples

were taken and submitted to the laboratory for examination with the following results:-

Methylene Blue Test - Grade I	...	...	...	...	54
" " " - Grade II	...	...	...	...	12
" " " - Grade III	...	...	...	...	4
" " " - Grade IV	...	...	...	...	6

Meat Inspection.

Slaughter of animals for food is carried out at the Government Slaughter House, Wrea Lane, where a Sanitary Inspector is on duty during the whole time that slaughtering is being carried out. The premises are situated in the middle of the town and are not easy of access. Although old and badly arranged, some improvements were made during the year, namely - yard repaired, open lairage covered in (roofed), floor repaired and lighting improved - and they are clean and well run by the present manager.

Meat Regulations.

Two hundred and forty-nine inspections were made of shops and stores where meat was kept or stored. The premises as a whole were found to be clean and well kept, apart from an occasional lapse regarding waste bins.

Food Inspection.

The following articles, being unfit for human food were surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction. All condemned meat and offal was removed and rendered down for commercial tallow.

<u>Articles.</u>					<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Stones.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
52	beast	carcasses	...	...	9	2	6	9
53	sheep	carcasses	...	...	1	-	-	10
17	calf	carcasses	...	...		9	6	4
11	pig	carcasses	...	...		17	1	4
	Beast	offal	...	...	14	14	11	12
	Sheep	offal	...	...		17	5	9
	Calf	offal	...	...		9	-	-
	Pig	offal	...	...	1	9	-	10
	Beef	...	...	...	1	15	2	9
	Mutton	...	...	...				13
	Pork	...	...	...		2	-	5
	Fruit	...	...	...		6	7	10
	Various	foods	...	...	7	1	4	12
Total					38	7	1	9

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	3,471	482	2,240	10,574	1,172
Number inspected..	3,471	482	2,240	10,574	1,172
All diseases except tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned. ...	8	19	16	59	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.. ...	789	288	19	372	331
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis..	22.73%	59.75%	.84%	3.51%	28.24%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	11	16	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.. ...	597	235	1	-	57
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	17.20%	48.75%	0.04%	-	4.86%

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

Premises.	No. on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Factories (mechanical)... ..	64	127	-
Factories (non-mechanical)	69	135	-
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	250	1,185	4
Total	383	1,447	4

Defects found in Factories and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Found.	No. of Defects.		Referred by H.M. Inspector.
		Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	-	-
Want of ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage	1	1	-	-
Sanitary accommodation:				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	3
(c) Not separate for sexes..	-	-	-	-
Other matters	1	1	-	1
Total	7	7	-	6

Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:-

Failure to affix abstract of Factory and Workshop Act, 1937.

(Section 114) -

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937:-

Report of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector.	...	...	...	6
Other	...	...	...	-
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 54) in use at end of year	...	...		2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Sustained efforts were continued for the destruction of rats and mice. Three hundred and sixteen complaints were received and two thousand three hundred and twenty six inspections were made. Seven hundred and seventy four premises were treated. Advice and assistance were given in each instance.

Two rodent operatives employed whole time by the Corporation were fully occupied in making a thorough investigation of all premises known to be or suspected of harbouring rats; the Corporation tip and all allotments were baited monthly and the sewers were baited from time to time. The total number of rats destroyed by the operatives was five thousand, one hundred and thirty four; of this number an estimated kill, after poison baiting was two thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

	<u>Infested.</u>	<u>Disinfested.</u>
Number of Council Houses	-	-
Number of other Houses	3	3

Infested dwelling-houses are treated with sulphur and liquid germicide. All disinfection was carried out by the Local Authority.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(E) ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1951. SHIPPING.

The port of Scarborough is not a food importing Port, nor is there any passenger traffic.

The following Tables are those required to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

1. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the Year.

Table "A".

No.	Ton- nage.	No. Inspected.		No. report- ed to be def- ective.	No. of Vessels on which def.were remedied.	No. of Vessels on which defects were found and rep.to Min. of Transport Surveyors.	No. of Vessels rep. as having on having had during the voyage im- fectious disease on board..
		By the M.O.H.	By the San. Insp.				
Foreign	Steamers -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Motor - 2	189	2	-	-	-	-
	Sailing -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fishing - 12	1020	6	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign: 14		1209	8	-	-	-	-
Coast- wise.	Steamers - 4	356	2	-	-	-	-
	Motor -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sailing -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fishing - 162	2455	140	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise: 166		2811	142	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign and Coastwise: 180		4020	150	-	-	-	-

2. Character of Trade of Port.

Table "B"	(a) Passenger Traffic during the year	-	Nil Return
	(b) Cargo Traffic	-	Nil Return
Medical Inspection of Aliens		-	Nil Return

3. Water Supply.

(1) Source of supply for (a) the port, (b) Shipping	Direct supply from Town Mains.
(2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against contamination.	
(3) Number of Water boats and their sanitary condition	Nil.

4. Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1935.

(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health	-	Customs Authorities to M.O.H.
(2) Boarding of Vessels on arrival	-	By Sanitary Inspector.
(3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, informations from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)	-	As at (1)
(4) Mooring stations designed under Article 10:		
(a) Within the docks ...	...	One
(b) Outside the docks...	...	Nil

- | | |
|--|--|
| (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14 - | - Nil. |
| (6) Experience of working of Article 16 - | - - |
| (7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for:- | |
| (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination | - None. |
| (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles - | - Health Department. |
| (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations - | - Mission of Seamen. |
| (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases | - Accommodation provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board. |
| (e) Ambulance transport - | - Local Health Authority Ambulance Service. |
| (f) Supervision of contacts - | - Medical Officer of Health. |
| (8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague - | Public Health |
| (9) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examinations - | - Laboratory Service, Hull. |
| (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen. | V.D.Clinic at St. Mary's Hospital
- Notices displayed. |
| (11) Arrangements for the interment of the dead - | - By Local Authority. |
| (12) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention | - - |

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Table "C" - Nil Return.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the Voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Table "D" - Nil Return.

If any case of plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred or if plague-infected rats were discovered, or if any severe outbreak of Malaria occurred on an arriving ship during the year, a short account should be given of the steps taken - No case reported.

5. Measures against Rodents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague. | |
| (a) in ships in the port: | } Specimens submitted to the P.H. Laboratory Service, Hull. |
| (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port: | |
| (2) Measures taken to prevent passage of rats between ships and the shore: | - None |
| (3) Methods of deratisation of (a) ships, (b) premises in the vicinity of docks or quays: | - Poisons, trapping. |

- (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on shore: Two rodent operatives employed by the Corporation.
- (5) Rat-proofing:
- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof: Very limited.
- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing:
- (i) in ships: Defects notified.
- (ii) on shore: Regular setting of traps and baits.

Rats destroyed during the year.

Table "F"

(1) On Vessels - Nil return.

Table "F"

(2) In docks, quays, wharves and warehouses - Weekly treatments - no bodies recovered.

Table "G"

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels from plague infected Ports arriving in Port during the year - Nil return.

Table "H"

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year - Nil return.

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

Table "I".

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original Construction.	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	166	-	-	-
Other Nations	8	-	-	-

7. Food Inspection.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-40 : Not food importation port.

(2) Shell-Fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :

No shell-fish
layings.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:-

(a) Bacteriologist

Nature of sample. Result of examination -

Nil.

(b) Analyst

Nature of sample. Result of examination -

Nil.

